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NEW GENERA AND NEW SPECIES OF NEOTROPICAL NEMATOPODINI (HEMIPTERA: HETEROPTERA: COREIDAE: COREINAE)

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Abstract.—Two new genera (*Nectoquintius* and *Stenoquintius*) and three new species (*Nectoquintius alajuelensis, Stenoquintius matogrossensis,* and *Stenoquintius reclusa*) from Brasil, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Venezuela are described in the tribe Nematopodini (Coreidae), and compared with the related genera *Grammopoecilus* Stål, *Nematopus* Berthold, *Quintius* Stål, and *Saguntus* Stål. Dorsal habitus illustrations and drawings of antennae, hind legs, and male genital capsule are provided.

Key Words.—Insecta, Hemiptera, Heteroptera, Coreidae, Nematopodini, new genera, new species, neotropical region.

The Nematopodini Amyot and Serville a New World tribe of the coreid subfamily Coreinae, is large and diverse. Members of this tribe are extremely abundant in the neotropics and despite the diversity of the fauna, many taxa remain undescribed. The twenty genera and one subgenus recognized in this tribe, have been revised recently by O'Shea (1980) and Brailovsky (1986, 1987, 1995).

The Nematopodini are characterized by the hind femur ventrally armed, and usually strongly incrassate especially in males, tibiae sulcate, hind tibiae unarmed at apex; tylus projecting slightly beyond juga, antenniferous tubercles unarmed, occupying most of anterior head, ocellar tubercles small; metathoracic peritreme with two completely separated lobes and area between them depressed, and abdominal sterna unarmed in both sexes (O'Shea 1980, Packauskas 1994).

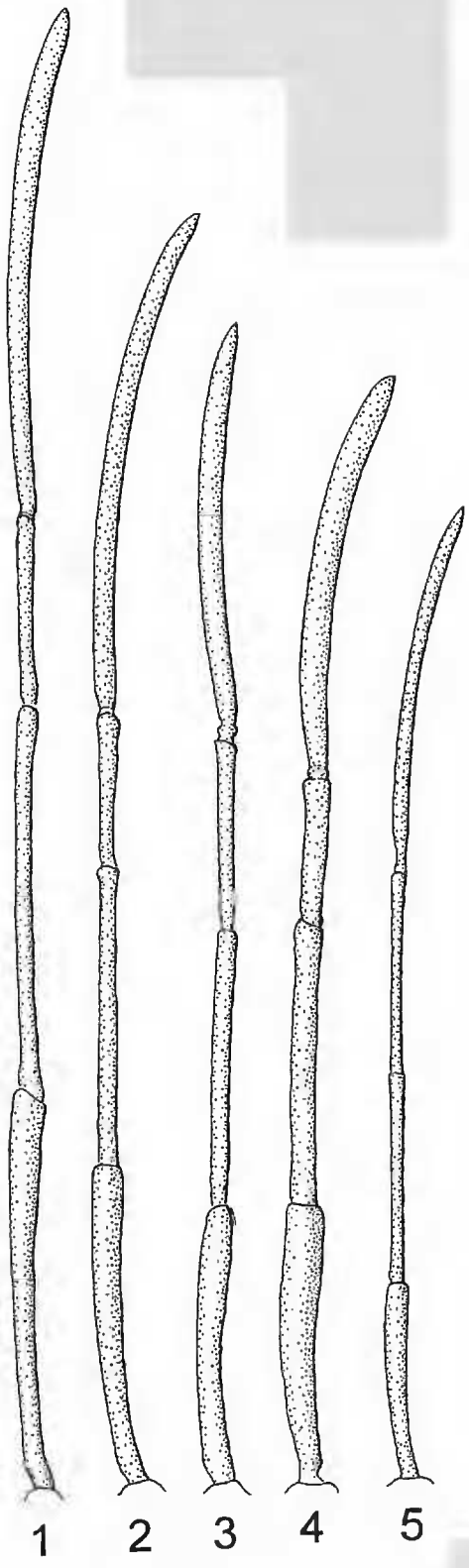
In the present paper we describe two new genera and three new species from Brasil, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Venezuela.

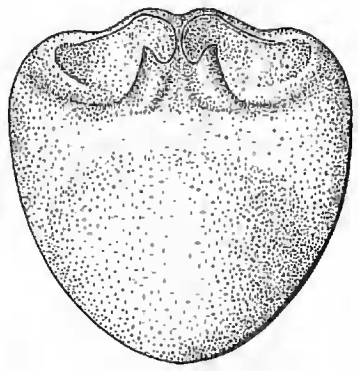
All measurements are in millimeters.

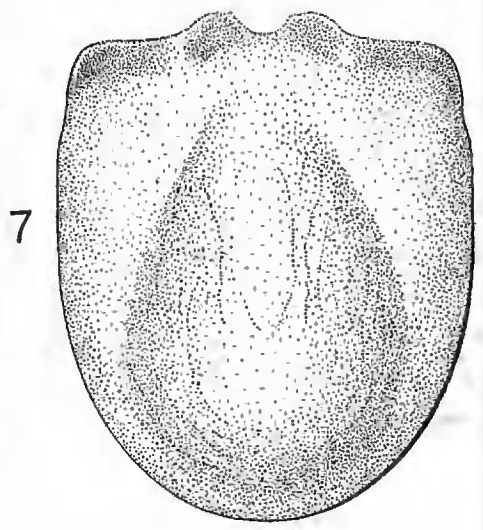
NECTOQUINTIUS BRAILOVSKY AND BARRERA, NEW GENUS

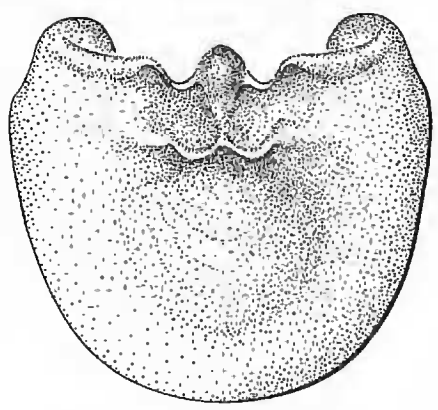
TYPE SPECIES.—*NECTOQUINTIUS ALAJUELENSIS* BRAILOVSKY AND BARRERA, NEW SPECIES.

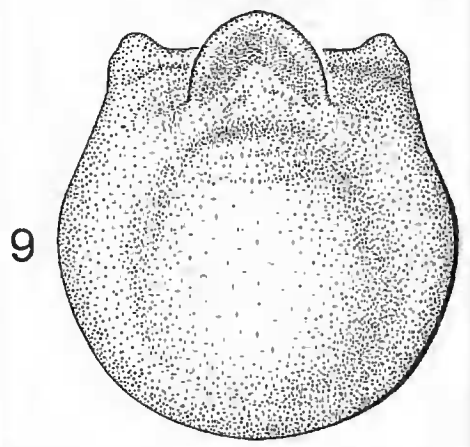
Description.—Body medium sized, relatively narrow and elongate. Head: Wider than long (across eyes), pentagonal, and declivant anteriorly; tylus unarmed, apically globose, raised, extending anteriorly to and laterally higher than juga; juga unarmed, laterally expanded and thickened; antenniferous tubercle broad, widely separated, diverging anteriorly and unarmed; antennal segment I thicker than succeeding segments, and slightly curved outward; segments II and III, cylindrical and slender; segment IV fusiform; antennal segment IV the longest, III the shortest, and I longer than II (Fig. 1); preocellar pit deep; ocellar tubercle small; eyes hemiespherical, prominent; postocular tubercle moderately protuberant; buccula rounded, short, raised, not projecting beyond antenniferous tubercle, without teeth, and closed posteriorly; tip of rostrum reaching middle third of mesosternum; genae and mandibular plate unarmed. Thorax. Pronotum: Wider than long, trapeziform, shallowly declivant; collar wide; frontal angles rounded; anterolateral borders obliquely straight, entire; humeral angles obtusely rounded; posterolateral borders sinuate; posterior border straight; triangular process narrow, apically subacute; calli transverse and conspicuously raised, and uniformly tuberculate. Anterior lobe











Figures 1–5. Antennae. Figure 1. *Nectoquintius alajuelensis,* new genus, new species. Figure 2. *Quintius scenicum* Brailovsky and Barrera. Figure 3. *Stenoquintius reclusa* new genus, new species. Figure 4. *Quintius dentifer* Stål. Figure 5. *Saguntus pallens* (Walker). Figures 6–9. Male genital capsule. Figure 6. *Saguntus pallens* (Walker). Figure 7. *Stenoquintius reclusa* new genus, new species. Figure 8. *Nectoquintius alajuelensis* new genus, new species. Figure 9. *Quintius dentifer* Stål.

of metathoracic peritreme reniform, weakly elevated, posterior lobe sharp, small; mesosternum lacking longitudinal furrow. Legs: Femora not strongly incrassate, and ventrally armed with one subapical small teeth; tibiae unarmed, cylindrical, and sulcate; hind tibiae longer than hind femur; basal segment of hind tarsi longer than total length of middle and hind segment together (Fig. 10). Scutellum: Triangular, flat, longer than wide, with apex subacute. Hemelytra: Macropterous, reaching or extending beyond the apex of last abdominal segment; costal margin emarginate; apical margin almost obliquely straight. Abdomen: Lateral margins parallel; posterior angle of connexivum extending into short and acute spine; abdominal spiracle clearly elliptic, closed to anterior margin; abdominal sterna lacking medial furrow. Integument: Body surface shining; pronotum, scutellum, clavus, corium, propleura, posterior third of mesopleura and metapleura, acetabulae, and male genital capsule punctate; head, apex of scutellum, connexivum, prosternum, mesosternum and metasternum, anterior third of mesopleura and metapleura, abdominal sterna, and female genital plates impunctate; scutellum transversely striate; dorsal surface glabrous; ventrally with few long bristle-like setae located into the sternal surface of thorax, and on the abdominal sterna; pubescence of antennal segments and tibiae short, mainly appressed, on rostral segments II to IV, femora, and tarsi longer, suberect to erect and rather dense; calli densely tuberculate.

Male Genitalia.—Genital capsule broadly ovoid; posteroventral edge with broad tooth-like projection at middle third, laterally deeply concave, and with lateral angles exposed, and subtruncated (Fig. 8).

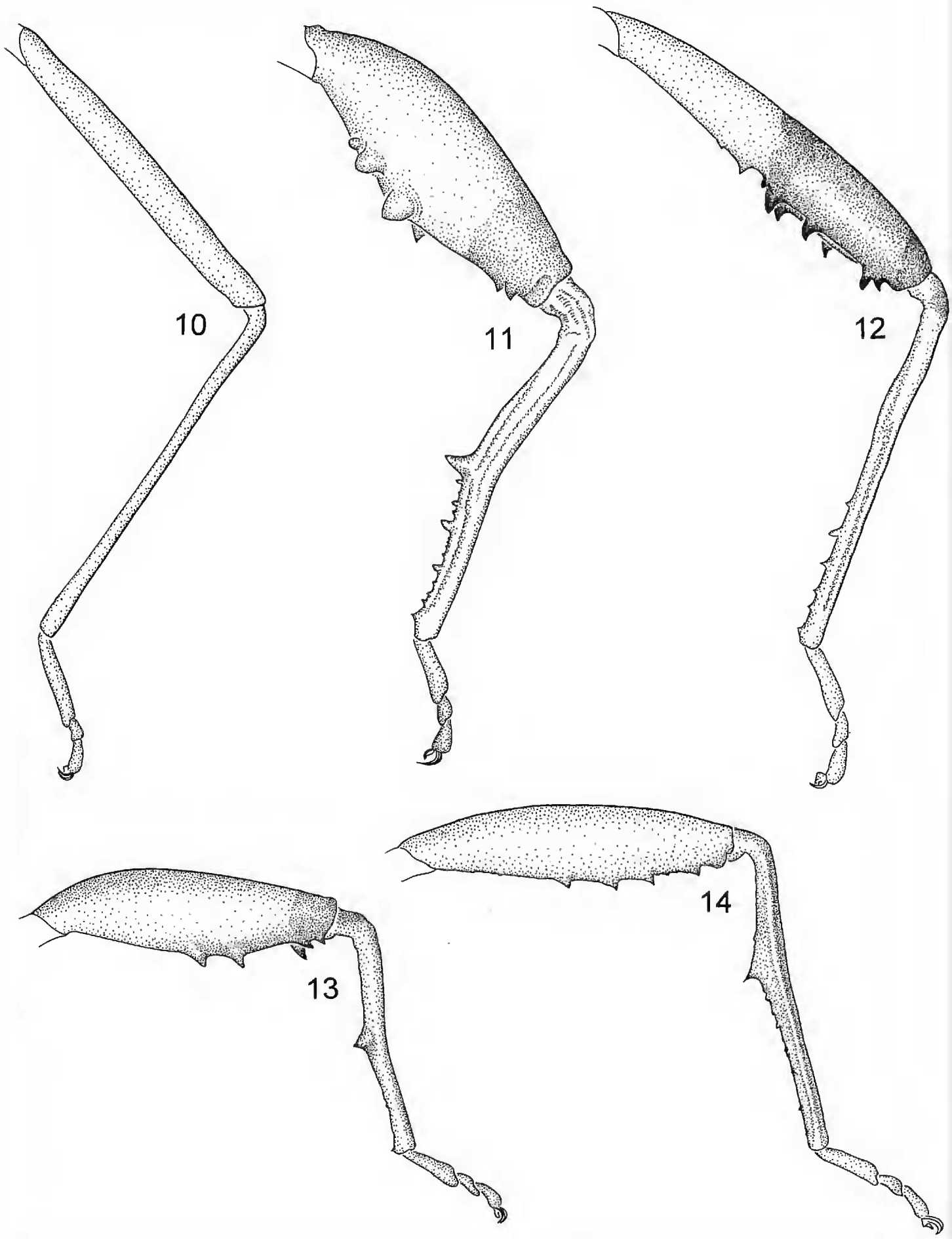
Female Genitalia.—Abdominal sternite VII with plica and fissura; the former curved, reduced, and transversely straight, the fissura with inner margin overlapping; gonocoxae I triangular, closed in caudal view, and with upper border rounded; paratergite VIII subtriangular with spiracle visible; paratergite IX squarish, and larged than paratergite VIII.

Discussion.—This genus runs to O'Shea (1980) key at couplet 7 and its related particularly with *Quintius* Stål and *Saguntus* Stål.

The relatively narrow and elongate body, the rounded humeral angles, the clearly elliptical abdominal spiracles close to the anterior margin, the ventrally armed femora, the cylindrical tibiae that are never dilated, the longer than wide scutellum, and the mesosternum lacking a longitudinal furrow suggest a relationship with *Quintius.*

In *Nectoquintius,* the calli are conspicuous, transversely raised and uniformly tuberculate, the antennal segment III is slender (Fig. 1), cylindrical and longer than 1.70 mm, the posterocular tubercle is moderately protuberant, the hind femur is not strongly incrassate with only one subapical tooth, the hind tibia is longer than hind femur (Fig. 10), and the posterior angle of connexivum extends into a short, acute spine. In *Quintius* the calli are flat or barely convex and smooth; the antennal segment III is broad (Fig. 4) and shorter than 1.40 mm; the postocular tubercle is not visible, forming smooth curve with eye; the hind femur is incrassate in both sexes (Figs. 10–12), especially in males, ventrally armed with two rows of spines running from middle third to subapical third, and is longer than hind tibia; and the posterior angles of each connexival segment unarmed.

Saguntus is similar to *Nectoquintius* in having the body relatively narrow and elongate, antennal segment III slender, cylindrical and longer than 1.70 mm (Fig. 5), the humeral angles rounded, the posterior angle of each connexival segment extending into short and acute spine, the scutellum longer than wide, and the hind tibiae never dilated. In *Nectoquintius* the triangular processes of the posterior margin of pronotum are narrow and apically subacute, the postocular tubercle is moderately protuberant, the mesosternum lacks a longitudinal median furrow, the calli are transversely raised, the hind femur is not strongly incrassate and has only one subapical tooth, the hind tibiae is longer than hind femur, the male hind tibiae is cylindrical and unarmed (Fig. 10), and the abdominal spiracles are elliptic and



Figures 10–14. Hind leg. Figure 10. *Nectoquintius alajuelensis* new genus, new species (♂). Figure 11. *Quintius dentifer* Stål (♂). Figure 12. *Quintius scenicum* Brailovsky and Barrera (♀). Figure 13. *Saguntus pallens* (Walker) (♂). Figure 14. *Stenoquintius reclusa* new genus, new species (♂).

near to the anterior margin. In *Saguntus* the triangular processes are absent; the postocular tubercle is not visible; the mesosternum has a shallow, median longitudinal furrow; the calli are flat and smooth; the hind femur is incrassate in both sexes, especially in males, ventrally armed with two rows of spines, and longer than hind tibia; the male hind tibiae are curved and armed with one large, ventral spine at midpoint (Fig. 13); and the abdominal spiracles are circular and near to anterior margin.

In caudal view the male genital capsule of *Nectoquintius, Quintius,* and *Saguntus* are remarkably different (Figs. 6, 8, 9).

In *Grammopoecilus* Stål the abdomen is tapered inward from the base of pronotum to the apex of abdomen, and the hind tibiae of male are armed distally with ventral and dorsal spines, which are absent in the new genus. In *Nematopus* Berthold, the lateral margins of the abdomen are more or less parallel, the humeral angles are sharp, and the hind femur of male is markedly incrassate and armed with a large curved spine at midpoint of ventral surface, which is absent in the new genus.

Distribution.—Known from Costa Rica and Ecuador.

Etymology.—Masculine: From the Latin "*necto*" (knit) plus the generic name *Quintius,* denoting the relationship between these genera.

Nectoquintius alajuelensis Brailovsky and Barrera, new species
(Figs. 1, 8, 10, 15)

Types.—Holotype male: Costa Rica. Puntarenas Province, Peninsula de Osa, Rancho Quemado, 200 m, Dic 1992, F. Quesada. Deposited in Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Santo Domingo de Heredia, Costa Rica. Paratypes: 1 female; data: same locality and date as holotype. Deposited in Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Santo Domingo de Heredia, Costa Rica. 1 female: Costa Rica. Alajuela Province, Sector San Ramon de Dos Rios, 620 m, 18 Mar 13 Apr 1995, F. A. Quesada. Deposited in Colección Entomológica del Instituto de Biología, UNAM. 1 male: Costa Rica. Puntarenas Province, Peninsula de Osa, Fila Guerra, 1–100 m, Mar 1991, J. Quesada. Deposited in Colección Entomológica, del Instituto de Biología, UNAM. 2 females: Costa Rica. Puntarenas Province, Parque Nacional Corcovado, Estación Sirena, 0–100 m, Nov 1990 C. Saborio, and Dic 1992, G. Fonseca. Deposited in Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Santo Domingo de Heredia, Costa Rica. 1 male: Costa Rica. Province Alajuela, 20 km S Upala, 10–29 May 1991, F. D. Parker. Deposited in Department of Biology of the Utah State University. 1 female: Costa Rica. San Carlos, collection Schild-Burgdorf. Deposited in the Zoological Department of the Hungarian Natural History Museum. 1 male: Ecuador. Esmeralda Province, Zapallo Grande, 25–30 Oct 1987, M. Huybensz. Deposited in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.

Description.—Male (holotype). Dorsal coloration: Head yellow tinged with chestnut in front of ocelli; ocellar tubercle brownish; antennal segments I to III bright orange, and IV yellow; pronotal disc bright chestnut orange with collar, frontal angles, posterolateral borders, and middle third of posterior border yellow; calli with yellow and brown marks; anterolateral margins, posterolateral margins (except the border), and posterior border (except middle third) black; scutellum yellow with lateral margins dark brown; clavus and corium dark brown to black with following areas yellow: claval vein, claval comissure, inner corial vein, costal margin and apical margin; hemelytral membrane dark ambarine, with basal angle darker; connexival segments I to V yellow, VI and VII black with anterior third yellow; dorsal abdominal segments dark brown to reddish brown with scars IV–V and V–VI

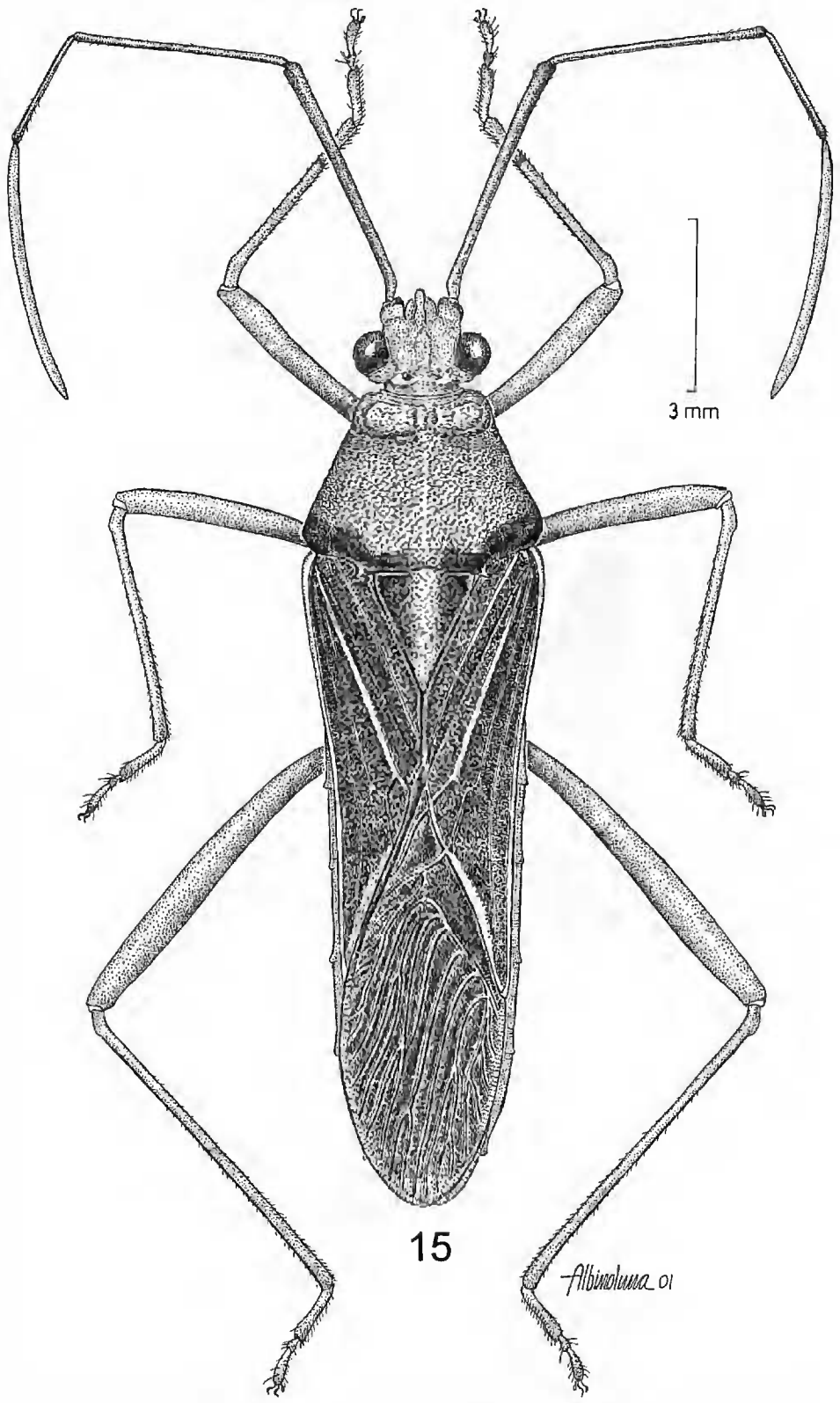


Figure 15. Dorsal view of *Nectoquintius alajuelensis* new genus, new species.

yellow. Ventral coloration: Including rostral segments and legs yellow; apex of rostral segment IV, and caudal surface of genital capsule dark brown; mesopleura and metapleura with narrow and elongate creamy yellow hardened protuberance; metasternum yellow and tinged with orange.

Female.—Coloration: Similar to male holotype. Connexival segments VIII and IX dark brown with anterior angle yellow; dorsal abdominal segments VIII and IX dark brown; genital plates yellow.

Variation.—1, Anterolateral margins of pronotum bright chestnut orange. 2, calli almost entirely yellow. 3, Connexival segment VI with upper margin yellow and inner margin dark brown to reddish brown. 4, Metasternum orange. 5, Pleural abdominal sterna VI and VII yellow with posterior third dark brown.

Measurements.—Male (female). Head length: 1.64 mm (1.84 mm); width across eyes: 2.28 mm (2.32 mm); interocular space: 1.08 mm (1.12 mm); preocular distance: 1.00 mm (1.02 mm); antennal segments lengths: I, 4.20 mm (3.80 mm); II, 3.96 mm (3.76 mm); III, 1.96 mm (1.84 mm); IV 4.76 mm (4.64 mm). Pronotal length: 3.00 mm (3.40 mm); width across frontal angles: 2.64 mm (2.88 mm); width across humeral angles: 4.16 mm (4.80 mm). Maximum length of hind femur: 6.30 mm

(6.10 mm); maximum length of hind tibiae: 6.60 mm (6.60 mm). Scutellar length: 2.24 mm (2.48 mm); width: 1.84 mm (2.08 mm). Total body length: 15.77 mm (17.75 mm).

Etymology.—The name refers to the Alajuela Province of Costa Rica.

Stentoquintius Brailovsky and Barrera, new genus

Type species.—*Stenoquintius matogrossensis* Brailovsky and Barrera, new species.

Description.—Body medium sized, relatively narrow and elongate. Head: Wider than long, pentagonal, and declivant anteriorly; tylus unarmed, apically globose, raised, extending anterior to and laterally higher than juga; juga unarmed, short, and thickened; antenniferous tubercles broad, widely separated, diverging anterirorly and unarmed; antennal segment I thicker than succeeding segments, and slightly curving; segments II and III cylindrical, and slender; segment IV fusiform; antennal segment IV the longest, III the shortest, and II longer than I (Fig. 3); preocellar pit deep; ocellar tubercle small; eyes hemispherical, prominent; postocular tubercle absent; buccula rounded, short, raised, not projecting beyond antenniferous tubercles, without teeth, and closed posteriorly; rostrum reaching anterior third of mesosternum; genae and mandibular plate unarmed. Thorax. Pronotum: Wider than long, trapeziform, shallowly declivant; collar wide; frontal angles rounded, not exposed; anterolateral borders obliquely straight, weakly nodulose; humeral angles produced laterally into short angulate spine; posterolateral borders sinuate, with outer third nodulose and inner third smooth; posterior border straight; triangular process absent; calli flat to weakly convex, separated along midline by two short longitudinal depressions. Anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme elongate, reniform, posterior lobe rounded; mesosternum with median and deep sulcus in anterior and posterior third, and faint longitudinal furrow hard to see. Legs: Fore and middle femora not incrassate, ventrally with two rows of short and acute spines; hind femur slightly incrassate (much more in males), and ventrally with two rows of broad and acute spines; fore and middle tibiae unarmed, cylindrical and sulcate; hind tibiae of male longer than hind femur, weakly curved, flattened, armed with large ventral spine close to midpoint, and smaller spines along ventral surface; hind tibiae of female longer or shorter than hind femur, cylindrical, and unarmed (Fig. 14); basal segment of hind tarsi longer than total length of middle and hind segment together. Scutellum: Triangular, flat, longer than wide, with apex subacute. Hemelytra: Macropterous, reaching or extending beyond the apex of the last abdominal segment; costal margin emarginate; apical margin slightly sinuate. Abdomen: Lateral margins parallel; posterior angle of connexivum extending into short and acute pines; abdominal spiracle elliptic, closed to anterior margin; abdominal sterna lacking medial furrow. Integument: Body surface dull, and glabrous; pronotum, clavus, corium, propleura, posterior margin of mesopleura and metapleura, acetabulae, and male genital capsule densely punctate; head, calli, apex of scutellum, connexivum, prosternum, mesosternum, and metasternum, anterior third of mesopleura and metapleura, abdominal sterna and female genital plates impunctate; pubescence of antennal segments, and legs, short, mainly appressed; scutellum transversely striate.

Male Genitalia.—Genital capsule broadly ovoid; posteroventral edge transversely tuberculate or sinuate, with deep circular concavity at midpoint (Fig. 7).

Female Genitalia.—Abdominal sternite VII with plica and fissura; the former curved, reduced, and transversely straight, the latter with inner margin overlapping; gonocoxae I triangular, closed in caudal view, and with upper border rounded; paratergite VIII subtriangular, with spiracle visible; paratergite IX squarish, and larged than paratergite VIII.

Diagnosis.—The relatively narrow and elongate body, the abdominal spiracle elliptic and close to the anterior margin, the ventrally armed femora, the cylindrical tibiae that are never dilated, the longer than wide scutellum, and the mesosternum lacking a longitudinal medial furrow suggests a relationship with *Nectoquintius* described in this paper, and *Quintius* Stål.

In *Stenoquintius,* the antennal segment II is longer than I (Fig. 3), the postocular tubercle and the triangular processes of pronotum are absent, the calli are flat or barely convex, the mesosternum has a deep median, sulcus at anterior and posterior third, the femora are ventrally armed with two rows of spines, and hind

tibiae of male weakly and curved, flattened, and ventrally armed (Figs. 14, 16). In *Nectoquintius,* the antennal segment I is longer than II (Fig. 1), the postocular tubercle is moderately protuberant, the posterior margin of pronotum has the triangular processes narrow, and apically subacute, the are calli transverse and conspicuously raised, the mesosternum lacks an anterior and posterior sulcus, each femur is armed with one subapical small tooth, and hind tibiae of male are cylindrical, slender, and unarmed (Fig. 10). In *Quintius,* like *Stenoquintius,* the postocular tubercle is not visible, the calli are flat or barely convex, and the male hind tibiae are ventrally armed (Figs. 11–12, 14), both the antennal segment III is broad, and shorter than 1.40 mm (Figs. 2, 4), the hind femora, particularly in males, are conspicuously incrassate, the posterior angle of connexival segments are unarmed, and the mesosternum lacks an anterior or posterior sulcus at middle third.

Distribution.—Known from Venezuela and Brazil.

Etymology.—Masculine: From the greek "*stenos*" (narrow), plus the generic name *Quintius,* denoting the relation between both genera.

Stentoquintius matogrossensis Brailovsky and Barrera, new species (Fig. 16)

Types.—Holotype male: Brasil. Mato Grosso, Sinop, Oct 1976, M. Alvarenga. Deposited in American Museum of Natural History, New York. Paratypes: 2 males, 1 female; data: same locality and date as holotype. Deposited in American Museum of Natural History, New York, and Colección Entomológica del Instituto de Biología, UNAM.

Description.—Male (holotype). Dorsal coloration: Head pale yellow; antennal segments dark yellow, tinged with green reflections; pronotum yellow, with green reflections, and dark brown punctures at humeral angles, posterolateral margins and posterior margin; scutellum yellow with lateral margins pale orange; clavus and corium yellow with punctures dark brown to chestnut orange; hemelytral membrane ambarine with basal angle darker; connexival segments yellow and VII with upper margin dark brown, basal and apical angle yellow, and inner margin reddish orange; dorsal abdominal segments reddish orange with wide yellow longitudinal stripe running at middle third from I to VI segment. Ventral coloration: Head, prosternum, mesosternum, and metasternum, and abdominal sterna pale yellow; rostral segments (apex of IV dark brown), propleura, mesopleura, and metapleura, acetabulae, legs, pleural margin of abdominal sterna and genital capsule dark yellow, tinged with green reflections, and scattered with red to pink tiny spots; mesopleura and metapleura with wide and broad creamy yellow hardened protuberance.

Genitalia.—Genital capsule. Posteroventral edge transversely sinuate, with deep circular concavity at midpoint.

Female.—Coloration: Similar to the male holotype. Clavus and corium yellow, densely tinged with pink, and with punctures dark brown to chestnut orange; connexival segments I to VI yellow with upper margin tinged with pale brown marks, segment VII like male, and segments VIII and IX yellow with lateral margins brown; propleura, mesopleura, and metapleura with elongate and continuous creamy yellow hardened protuberance; abdominal sterna and genital plates yellow with pleural margins III to VII dirty chestnut brown, scattered with tiny red to pink spots.

Measurements.—Male (female). Head length: 1.28 mm (1.38 mm); width across eyes: 1.96 mm (2.04 mm); interocular space: 0.94 mm (1.00 mm); preocular distance: 0.82 mm (0.96 mm); antennal segments lengths: I, 3.68 mm (3.24 mm); II, 3.84 mm (3.28 mm); III, 2.52 mm (2.24 mm); IV 4.48 mm (4.08 mm). Pronotal length: 3.00 mm (3.60 mm); width across frontal angles: 2.12 mm (2.28 mm); width across humeral angles: 4.00 mm (4.60 mm). Maximum length of hind femur: 5.90 mm (5.80 mm); maximum length of hind tibiae: 6.30 mm (6.00 mm). Scutellar length: 1.84 mm (2.16 mm); width: 1.60 mm (1.92 mm). Total body length: 14.57 mm (15.68 mm).

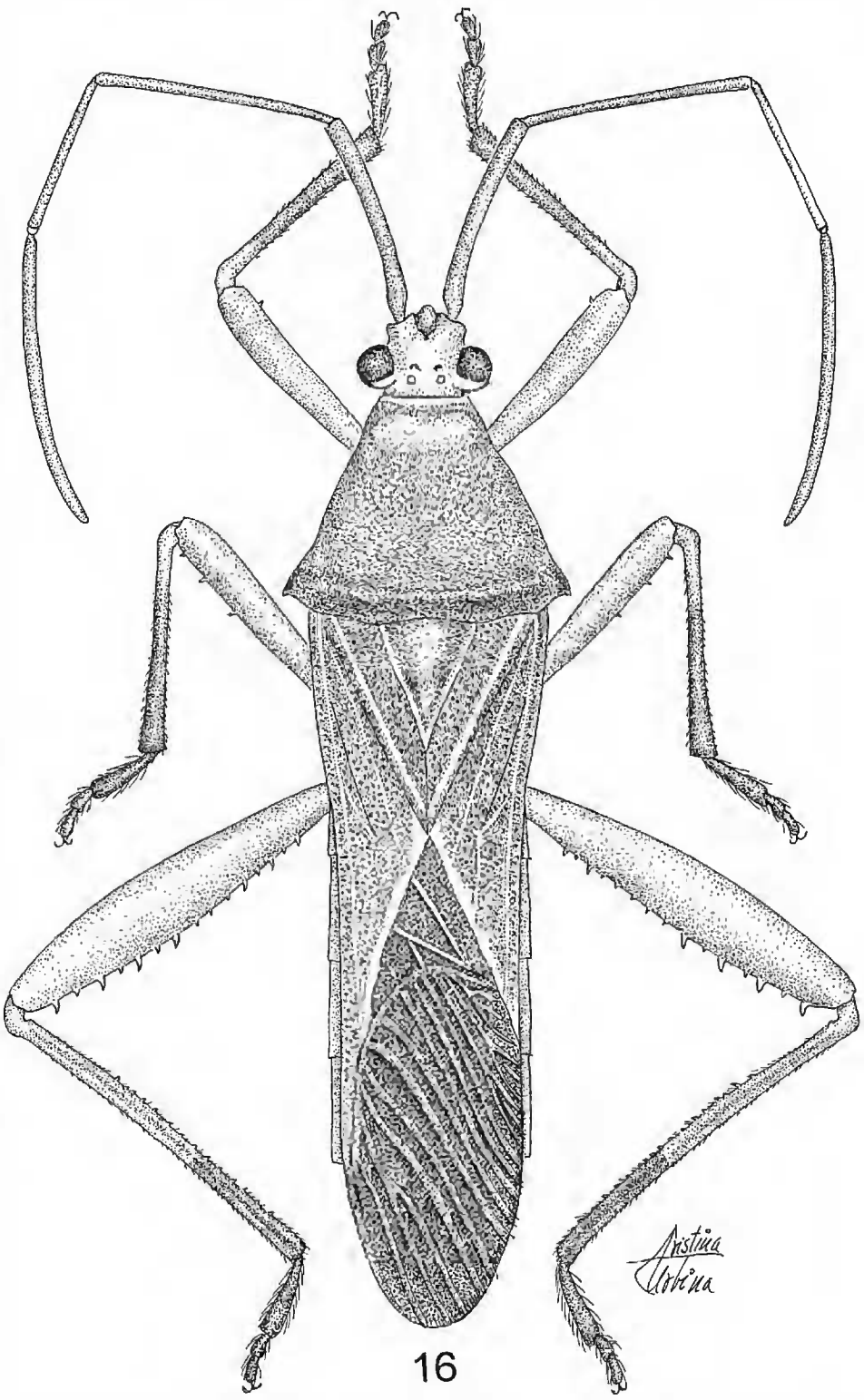


Figure 16. Dorsal view of *Stenoquintius matogrossensis* new genus, new species.

Etymology.—The name is a noun in apposition, referring to the State of Mato Grosso State in Brasil, source of the type series.

Stentoquintius reclusa Brailovsky and Barrera, new species
(Figs. 3, 7, 14)

Types.—Holotype male: Venezuela. Territorio Federal Amazonas, San Carlos de Rio Negro, 10 Dic 1984, R. Brown. Deposited in Universidad Central de Venezuela, Facultad de Agronomía, Maracay. Paratypes: 3 males; data: same locality and date as holotype. Deposited in Universidad Central de Venezuela, Facultad de Agronomía, Maracay, and Colección Entomológica, Instituto de Biología, UNAM. 1 male: Venezuela. Territorio Federal Amazonas, San Carlos de Rio Negro, 1 56′ N–67 03′ W, 6–12 Dic 1984, R.L. Brown. Deposited in Mississippi Entomological Museum, Mississippi State.

Description.—Male (holotype). Dorsal coloration: Head pale yellow; antennal segments yellow, tinged with green reflections; pronotum yellow with green reflections and scattered with reddish brown punctures at humeral angles, posterolateral margins and posterior margin; scutellum yellow with lateral margin orange; clavus yellow, tinged with brown, and with the punctures reddish brown; corium yellow with reddish brown punctures; hemelytral membrane ambarine with basal angle darker; connexivum yellow and segment VII with upper border yellow, and inner margin dark brown; dorsal abdominal segments dark brown with yellow longitudinal stripe running at midpoint from I to VI segment. Ventral coloration: Including rostral segments (apex of IV dark brown) and legs yellow, tinged with gree reflections; midpoint of mesosternum and metasternum pale yellow with orange reflections; mesopleura and metapleura with broad creamy yellow hardened protuberance; femora, abdominal sterna, and genital capsule pale yellow.

Genitalia.—Genital capsule. Posteroventral edge transversely tuberculate, with deep circular concavity at midpoint (Fig. ??).

Female.—Unknown.

Measurements.—Male. Head length: 1.48 mm; width across eyes: 1.84 mm; interocular space: 0.94 mm; preocular distance: 0.94 mm; antennal segments lengths: I, 2.96 mm; II, 2.92 mm; III, 1.88 mm; IV 4.00 mm. Pronotal length: 3.24 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.64 mm; width across humeral angles: 4.08 mm. Maximum length of hind femur: 5.30 mm; maximum length of hind tibiae: 5.20 mm. Scutellar length: 1.88 mm; width: 1.60 mm. Total body length: 14.20 mm.

Discussion.—Stenoquintius reclusa can be easily distinguished from *S. matogrossensis* by the proportions of antennal segments I to IV which are conspicuously shorter (see measurements), the hind femur more incrassate, the hind tibia shorter than hind femur, and by the structure of the posteroventral edge of male genital capsule.

Etymology.—The name "*reclusa*" refers to the secretive habits of this species, which is hard to found on the revised collections.

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